Caledonian Mercury

No. 12,140. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, SATURDAY, JULY 13. 1799. PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

SECOND NIGHT OF MRS SIDDONS' ENGAGEMENT.

This Evening, July 13th, will be acted,
THE TRAGEDY OF
THE GAMESTER.
Beverley, - - Mr WOODS.
And the character of Mrs Beverley by
MRS SIDDONS.
To which will be added,
A FARCE CALLED
THE MOCK DOCTOR.

THIRD NIGHT OF MRS SIDDONS' ENGAGEMENT.

On MONDAY, July 15, will be acted,
THE TRAGEDY OF
THE GRECIAN DAUGHTER.
Evander, - - Mr WOODS.
Philotas, - Mr BEW.
Phocion, - - Mr SMITH.
Dyonisius, - Mr SIDDONS.
And EUPHRASIA, by
MRS SIDDONS.
To which will be added, a FARCE called,
THE OLD MAID.

N. B. Mrs SIDDONS will perform five nights next week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

BALLS ON THE RACE WEEK,
Under the Patronage and Direction of the
DUTCHESS of BUCCLEUCH and COUNTESS of DALHOUSIE.

THERE will be TWO BALLS on the Wednesday and Friday of the Race Week, under the Patronage and Direction of
Her Grace the DUTCHESS of BUCCLEUCH, and the Right Hon. the COUNTESS of DALHOUSIE.

Tickets to be had from Matthew Fortune, vintner, No. 5, Princes, Street. Tontine Tavern, 13th July 1799.

TWENTY-THIRD OF JULY,
THE IRISH STATE LOTTERY
Begins Drawing
THE TICKETS ARE SOLD,
And Divided into
Half, Fourth, Eighth, and Sixteenth Shares,
AT THE LONDON PRICES,
BY
THOMSONS & CO.
At their State Lottery Office,
Licensed by Government,
No. 8 *South Bridge Street*, EDINBURGH,
Where
A Number of CAPITAL PRIZES have been Sold.
July 6.

PRESENT PRICES OF SHARES.

Half,	L. 4 6 0	Eighth,	L. 1 2 6
Fourth,	2 4 0	Sixteenth,	0 11 6

Registering 6d. each number.

All Shares sold at this Office are stamped and secured agreeable to act of Parliament.

Those drawn Prizes will be paid at current value as soon as drawn.

COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS, by remitting Bankers Bills at sight or a short date, Post Office orders, or cash, may have Tickets and Shares sent them the same as if personally present. Letters, POST PAID, duly answered—Schemes GRATIS

☞ CAPITAL PRIZES
Sold at this Office—No. 8447, a Prize of
TEN THOUSAND POUNDS,
In the Irish Lottery, sold to a gentleman in the North Country (his sole property.)
No. 2201, a Prize of
TEN THOUSAND POUNDS,
In the British Lottery, divided into One Half and Eight Sixteenths.
No. 13,831, a Prize of
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS,
In Two Fourths, Two Eighths, and Four Sixteenths—beside many other CAPITALS of inferior description, too numerous to insert.

FIRE OFFICE.
CORPORATION OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE,
(Established by Royal Charter in the reign of King George I.)

POLICIES *for Insurances on Houses, Buildings, Furniture, Goods, &c. are issued at this Office as usual. And for the encouragement of persons insuring with this Corporation,* ALL POLICIES *(where the sum to be assured amounts to 300l. or upwards), will after this date be given* GRATIS.

☞ For the information of those not hitherto in the practice of Insuring the whole charge for an INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE for 300l. upon a House, Household Furniture, &c. (where there is no extra risk) is stated as under:

Premium on 300l. at 2s. per cent.	L. 0 6 0
King's Duty, - -	0 6 0
Policy and Office Mark, gratis.	
Annual Payment	L. 0 12 0

N. B. INSURANCES on LIVES as usual.

THOMSONS & CO. Agents.
INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 8, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh, 25th June 1799.

TWENTY-THIRD OF THE PRESENT MONTH, JULY,
THE IRISH STATE LOTTERY BEGINS DRAWING.

No. of Prizes.	SCHEME. Value of each.	Total Value.
3 of	L.10,000	L.30,000
3 —	5,000	15,000
4 —	2,000	8,000
5 —	1,000	5,000
10 —	500	5,000
30 —	100	3,000
60 —	50	3,000
8,000 —	10	80,000
8,115 Prizes.		L. 149,000
First-drawn ticket		500
Ditto, last morning		500
21,885 Blanks.		
30,000 Tickets.		L. 150,000

Part of the capital prizes will be determined as under, viz.

First-drawn 19th day	L. 2000
Do. 21st day	5000
Do. 23d day	10,000

TICKETS and SHARES Are now selling at every Licensed Office, and the prizes will be paid as usual on demand.

Persons in the country remitting Post-Office orders, cash by the mail or stage-coachmen, to any Lottery Office of credit, will have tickets or shares sent them on the same terms as if personally present.

☞ *Last Year Irish Tickets rose to upwards of Eight Guineas, with a rebellion and foreign enemy in that kingdom. Tranquillity is now restored, and the demand for Tickets and Shares greater than in any former Lottery, of course they must rise considerably before the Drawing. Those who purchase immediately will get them at the lowest rate, which is now,* JULY 1,

Tickets——L. 8 3 0

Half	L. 4 6 0	Eighth	L. 1 2 6
Fourth	2 4 0	Sixteenth	0 11 6

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SALE by Public Roup of the LANDS of THORNHILL near Falkirk, which was advertised for the 30th of July curt. is not to take place.

A COUNTRY LODGING.

To be LET, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and within ten minutes walk of the sea, by the month or more,

A GENTEEL PARLOUR and BED-ROOM for a Gentleman, with Board and accommodation, if required; also, for a Servant, with a Stable for two horses, and Chaise-house.

For particulars enquire at Mr Baxter, South Bridge.

GOLF.
LEITH LINKS.

THE GOLD MEDAL, given by the Hon. Company of Golfers, is appointed to be played for, on Saturday 20th curt. at one o'clock, P. M.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

To be SOLD, at Mellerstain, Berwickshire,

A PAIR of remarkable fine BAY GELDINGS, the one five the other six years old. They are 16 hands high, and good goers.

FOR SALE AT KIRKALDY.

A Quantity of BREMEN YARN, from 5 to 7 lib. per Bundle.
Apply to John Spittall, Kirkaldy. 11th July 1799.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to BORROW immediately or at Lammas, on heritable security on land, from THREE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling.—Apply to the Publisher. Not to be repeated.

WANTED.

A PERSON who understands the making and burning of Tiles, and who could take the entire charge of conducting that manufacture—also of a Brick manufactory. None need apply but those who can be well recommended for their ability and knowledge in the business, as well as for their honesty, sobriety, and attention.

Inquire at the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

FINE SCALE SUGARS,

ARRIVED by the Windward Island Fleet, and to be sold AT WALKER, THOMSON, & CO's.

ALSO ON SALE,
Jordan Almonds.
Muscatell, Bloom, and Sun Raisins.
Barcelona Nuts.
Currants in Leghorn package.
Carolina Rice in tierces.

Leith, 10th July 1799.

NEW TEAS.

WALTER BROWN begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has just got to hand, at his Shop, a little above the Fish-market Close, and at his Warehouse, opposite the Back Stairs, Cowgate, a part of his TEAS from last Sale, which he can with confidence recommend as very superior in quality, and considerably reduced in price.

He always keeps a considerable Stock of Old Malt Whisky, Foreign Rum, Brandy, and Geneva, perfectly genuine, which will be sold on very low terms.

TEAS,
From 6d. to 1s. per Pound Cheaper than they were,
AT SHEPARD'S TEA SHOP,
SOUTH BRIDGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

A Great Fall in the Price of TEAS having taken place at the last Sale of the India Company, he is happy in announcing the same to his Customers and the Public in general; his object is a quick return of money, and a very small profit.

PRESENT PRICES.

Fine Souchong Tea that was 6s. is now 5s. per lib.		
Souchong and Congou ditto,	5s. 6d.	do. 4s. 9d.
Fine Congou ditto,	5s.	do. 4s. 6d.
Congou ditto,	4s. 6d.	do. 4s.
Congou Leaf, from	3s.	to 3s. 6d.
Bohea,	2s. 2d.	do. 2s. 6d.
Fine Pekoe Tea,	7s.	now 6s.
Superfine Hyson Green	9s.	do. 8s.
Ditto, ditto, ditto,	8s.	do. 7s. 6d.
Fine Hyson Green,	7s.	do. 6s. 6d.
Hyson Green,	6s.	do. 5s. 6d.
Superior Cochineal Tea,	12s.	do. 11s.
Superfine Gun Powder,	11s.	now 10s.

Patent Cocoa—Chocolates—Raw and Roasted Coffee, with Fresh Spiceries and Groceries of the best qualities, at low prices. Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost.

N. B.—Dealers supplied on the lowest terms possible.

TO THE LADIES.
SALE OF HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY GOODS BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Whole STOCK OF GOODS which belonged to Miss MORRISON, late Milliner and Haberdasher in Edinburgh, will begin to be sold off by public auction, on Tuesday the 16th instant, in Martin's large Sale Room, west side South Bridge Street, and to continue every day till the whole is sold off.

The Stock consists of a general assortment of Haberdashery and Millinery Goods; and as every article will be put up at the pleasure of the Company, this Sale will be found well worth the attention of the Ladies, and Country Dealers, as great bargains may be expected.

Hours of Sale each day from 12 to four, and from six to nine o'clock. ANDREW LAURIE, Auctioneer.

CITY OF LONDON, WESTMINSTER, AND *BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.*

NEW UNIVERSAL TONTINE, for the benefit of Survivors, at the expiration of Seven Years, established 12th November, 1798.

TREASURERS—THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
Where the Subscriptions and all other Monies are placed at Interest in the name of the following Trustees:—
Harvy C. Coombe, Esq. M. P.
Mr Wm. Sharpe, banker, Smithfield.
Mr James Branscomb, Holborn.
Mr Thomas Taylor, Bridge Street.
Mr R. Tangate, Camberwell.
Mr J. Barsbridge, Fleet Street.
Mr Wm. Marriott, Fleet Street.
Mr Josiah Taylor, banker, Southwark.
R. Jacques, Esq. Hatton Garden.
Mr R. Howell, Thames Street.
Mr Jos George, Salisbury Square.
Mr Thomas Cotterell, Shoe-lane.

Tontines which were established in 1790 and 1791, when the funds were very high, and which were obliged to sell at the expiration of their seven years, when the price of stock was very low, lost most, if not all their interest, together with the advantage of all their defaulters. The first under this name was divided in November last, and though there was a loss of more than forty per cent. on a great deal of their stock, yet the trustees paid the holders of shares more than the amount of their subscriptions. The Secretary has the great pleasure of acquainting the subscribers, that the Second Tontine stands now without any loss on the purchasers, and that all the interest of the survivorship is this day clear profit. He also most respectfully informs the Members of the Third Tontine, that (besides interest, &c.) there is a profit of seven per cent. on all their monies vested in the Bank. But these concerns began when stocks were much higher than at present, and have every prospect of becoming very profitable to the survivors. The New Tontine, now open for the admission of subscribers, has eight per cent. profit on the purchases already made, which gives every reason to believe that it will be more beneficial to its members than any of the two former ones. The continued advance of the funds, from the favourable appearance of the affairs of the country, and the prospect of a peace, which will not fail to raise them very high indeed, is so clearly seen by the public, that great numbers are every day applying to be admitted.

Books of articles to be had, and subscriptions, which are 7s 6d. per quarter, received by the Secretary, Mr WILLIAM WRIGHT, brandy and wine merchant, at the Tontine Office, No. 105, Fleet Street; as also

BY MR ANDREW SIEVWRIGHT,
No. 12, NICOLSON'S STREET, EDINBURGH;
Mr Thomas Wright, merchant, Stirling; Mr Alexr. Clark, Gallowgate, Aberdeen; Mr Charles Cumine, Peterhead.

Gentlemen wishing to be Agents to this Tontine, in populous towns, where none are already appointed, will be pleased to address the Secretary in London.

This day is published,
BY PETER HILL, EDINBURGH,
Price 5s. sewed,
APHONO AND ETHINA,
Including the Science of Ethics, founded on the principles of Universal Science,
A Poem in Blank Verse.

Arrived by this Day's Mail Coach,
AT PETER HILL'S SHOP, EDINBURGH,
Price 3s. 6d. beautifully engraved on a plate 30 inches by 22, and printed on a sheet of Wove Elephant Paper, finely coloured,
WALLIS's
NEW MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR;
Comprehending the Frontiers of Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, including Piedmont, Savoy, &c.; and exhibiting, in a clear distinct manner, all the Cities, Towns, Roads, Rivers, Lakes, and general boundaries of those countries—the whole drawn and engraved on a large scale from the very best French and German Maps now extant.

*** The Publisher flatters himself, that a discerning Public will immediately see the utility of such a map at the present important crisis, especially as there is every reason to suppose that the countries there exhibited will continue to be, for a considerable period, the GREAT THEATRE of CONTENTION between Russia, Austria, and France.

Also, just arrived for Mail Coach, and to be had as above,
THE NEW PLAY OF
PIZARRO,
As altered from the German of KOTZEBUE
BY RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, ESQUIRE.

Also, just arrived and to be had of PETER HILL,
TOOKE's VIEW of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE during the reign of CATHARINE II. and to the close of the present century, 3 vol. boards, 1l. 4s.
MATHISON's LETTERS, written from various parts of the Continent, between the years 1785 and 1794, containing many anecdotes, &c. boards, 8s.
MEISTER's LETTERS, written during a residence in England, translated from the French, boards, 7s.
DESTINATION, or MEMOIRS of a PRIVATE FAMILY, by CLARA REEVE, 3 vol. sewed, 10s. 6d.
The VILLAGE ORPHAN; a Tale for youth, ornamented with vignettes on wood, sewed, 2s. 6d.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY
Begins Drawing on Tuesday the 23d July 1799.
THE TICKETS ARE SOLD,
And Divided into
Half, Fourth, Eighth, and Sixteenth Shares,
BY JOHN WHITE AND CO.
AT THEIR STATE LOTTERY OFFICE,
Licensed by Government,
OPPOSITE TO THE TRON CHURCH, EDINBURGH,
Where
A Number of CAPITAL PRIZES have been Sold.
JULY 6.—PRESENT PRICES OF TICKETS AND SHARES.

TICKET L.3 5 0

Half,	L. 4 6 0	Eighth, -	L. 1 2 6
Fourth, -	2 4 0	Sixteenth, -	0 11 6

Registering Sixpence each Number.

All Shares sold at this Office are stamped and secured agreeable to act of Parliament.—Those drawn Prizes will be paid at current value so soon as drawn.

J. WHITE & CO. recommend *purchasing early*, Tickets having already advanced; and, from the small quantity in this Lottery, they are likely to be much higher.

Commissions with cash, or bills at a short date, executed on the same terms as if personally present.—Schemes gratis.—Letters (post paid) duly answered.

IRISH STATE-LOTTERY, 1799.
Begins Drawing the 23d of JULY.
THE TICKETS,
HALVES, QUARTERS, EIGHTHS, AND SIXTEENTHS,
Are now Selling, in Great Variety of Numbers, and on the lowest terms—BY
HORNSBY & CO.——
STOCK-BROKERS,
At their Old Established STATE-LOTTERY OFFICE,
(Licensed pursuant to Act of Parliament,)
No. 26, CORNHILL, opposite the Royal Exchange, London;
—ALSO AT—
Mess. TREWMAN and SON's Exeter;
And at Mr THOMAS BILLINGE's, Liverpool.

☞ *Money for the Prizes paid on demand, whether a 10l. or a 10,000l.*

THE ONLY OFFICE THAT HAS SOLD
Two Prizes of 30,000l. No. 33,979 and 42,569.

CAPITAL PRIZES
Sold, Shared, and Registered, by
HORNSBY & CO.

2 Prizes of Thirty Thousand Pounds.
7 Prizes — Twenty Thousand Pounds.
1 Prize — Fifteen Thousand Pounds.
13 Prizes — Ten Thousand Pounds.
18 Prizes — Five Thousand Pounds.
28 Prizes — Two Thousand Pounds.
45 Prizes — One Thousand Pounds.
72 Prizes — Five Hundred Pounds.

Correct Numerical and Register Books are kept, and Tickets and Shares registered at Sixpence per Number.

☞ Orders, accompanied with good bills payable at sight or at a short date, will be punctually attended to.—And country Correspondents are requested not to send money in their letters, but to procure of the Post-Master orders on London.—Letters, post-paid) duly answered, and schemes gratis.

All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped, agreeable to Act of Parliament, with the words "*State-Lottery Stamp Office.*"

Bank, India, and South-Sea Stocks, with their several Annuities, and all kinds of Government Securities, bought and sold by commission.

This day is Published,
A NEW EDITION, WITH LARGE ADDITIONS,
In One Volume, 8vo, price 6s. 6d. in Boards, (the Plates being worth more than double the money,)
THE MEDICAL MIRROR,
OR, A TREATISE ON THE
IMPREGNATION OF THE HUMAN FEMALE;
THE ORIGIN OF DISEASES;
AND THE PRINCIPLES OF LIFE AND DEATH.
By E. SIBLY, M. D.
Member of the Royal College of Physicians.

In this MIRROR, which neither Man or Woman ought to be without, every Patient may behold his own Disorder, either hereditary or accidental, the Symptoms attendant thereon, with the regulation of Diet, and such means as promote a SPEEDY and CERTAIN CURE. And besides the Common Maladies incident to mankind, the secret infirmities of both Sexes, whether natural or acquired, are treated with CANDOUR, and a Cure prescribed, without the necessity of wounding their feelings by submitting to the rude scrutiny of pretended Friends.

Illustrated with Fifteen Copperplate Engravings, displaying the first visible sign of Impregnation—Nine Embryo Figures, shewing the Nine Months progressive Formation of the Fœtus, drawn from real Fœtuses; taken from the Wombs of different Women, and now to be seen preserved in Spirits in Rackstrow's Museum, London.—A most elegant Plate shewing the Action of Quickening or Communication of Life from the Mother to the Child, with curious Prints of Absorbent Vessels, the Nerves, the Arteries, the Veins, the Back and Front View of the Muscles, the Bowels, the Division of the Heart, and the insensible Perspiration, representing the Atmosphere emenating from the Body of Man, with an engraved Emblematical Title Page, &c. &c.

Printed for the Author, and sold at the Re-animating Solar Tincture Warehouse, No. 40, New Bridge Street, near St Paul's, London; and

A. SMITH, No. 38, North Bridge Street, Edinburgh.
Of whom may be had,
DR SIBLY'S RE-ANIMATING SOLAR TINCTURE.

On Monday next, will be published,
BY SIR J. H. BLAIR, AND J. BRUCE,
His Majesty's Printers and Stationer,
AN ACT to explain and amend the Laws relative to Colliers in Scotland.
An ACT for encouraging the Improvement of Lands subject to the servitude of Thirlage in Scotland.
Orders may be addressed to William Waddel, at the King's Warehouse, Castlehill.

TO THE RELATIONS AND FRIENDS
Of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.
WAR-OFFICE, 7th June, 1799.

ENQUIRIES relative to the existence or death of NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS or SOLDIERS, may in future be made, either by Letter to the Secretary at War, or personally at the Office of the Commissary General of Musters; and will be answered, free of all expence for postage, fees on searching the muster-rolls, or other charge whatsoever.

By his Majesty's Command,
W. WINDHAM.

RUSSIA SHEETING AND RAVENDUCK,
For Behoof of Underwriters.

To be SOLD by public auction, at Leith, on Thursday the 25th July, at 12 o'clock noon,

NINETEEN BALES——
CONTAINING
237 Pieces SHEETING—and
99 Pieces RAVENDUCK.

For further particulars apply to William Grinly, broker in Leith. LEITH, July 12. 1799.

A CARD
Just arrived by the last Smack from London, at
SMITH & ROSS's.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT of the Newest Chip, Leghorn, and Dunstable STRAW HATS and BONNETS, Rich Black Modes and Laces, Fancy Gauzes for Cloaks, Patent Net Veils, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c. which will be sold on very moderate terms.

Their Stock of Haberdashery, Linen Drapery, and Hosiery Goods, which is very complete, will be sold on terms equally low with any in the trade.

S. & R. return their grateful thanks for past favours.

Millinery Work done in the newest style, on the shortest notice.

Black coloured Shoes and Slippers.

Commissions from the country pointedly executed.

GOLDEN FAN, West Side South Bridge Street, EDINBURGH, July 11. 1799.

FOREIGN AND BRITISH SPIRITS.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, at the sign of the Ship, High Street, Edinburgh, respectfully informs the Public, that previous to the late advance on Whisky, he laid in a very extensive quantity of that article, which enables him to sell Strong Proof at 4s. 6d. per gallon; Ditto, a good strength, at 4s.

Old Jamaica Rum, imported strength 14s. per gal	Best Port Wine, 5 years old, 36s. per dozen.
Ditto, strong proof, 10s. do.	Sherry, 28s. per ditto.
Ditto ditto, 8s. do.	London Porter, 3s. to 3s. 6d.
Best Brandy, 16s. do.	Scotch Ales, 2s. 6d. 3s. 3s. 6d. to 4s.
Ditto ditto, 8s. do.	Bottles returned.
Rum Shrub, 10s. do.	
Whisky Ditto, 5s. do.	

A. D. begs leave to inform his customers, that part of his Tea from last Sale has arrived, which he can particularly recommend at 4s. 6d. 5s. to 6s.; Hyson, 6s. 7s. to very best Hyson, at 8s. per lb.

Sugar to Tea Customers below cost.

A very neat Assortment of Glass Ware, at cost.

An Apprentice wanted.

BY THE RIGHT HON.
THE LORD PROVOST AND MAGISTRATES
OF EDINBURGH.

THE unusual dry Season having occasioned a temporary Scarcity of Water from the Springs brought into the City for the supply of the Inhabitants—in order, therefore, that this inconvenience may be felt as little as possible, The LORD PROVOST and MAGISTRATES have directed those under whose Charge this part of the City's Police is entrusted, to observe the following Regulations:

1st—That the Public Wells and Private Pipes in the Ancient Royalty and Suburbs be SHUT UP for three hours each day, viz. from Two to Five o'clock Afternoon; and,

2dly—That the supply for the extended Royalty be allowed only on the following days, viz. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and such Families as reside there are requested to direct their Servants to pay proper attention to this Regulation, as otherwise they may be subjected to very considerable hardships. *July 12. 1799.*

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within William Mudie's Auction Room, opposite the Exchange, on Friday the 19th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE HOGSHEADS PRIME GEORGIA TOBACCO. To be put up in such lots as may be most agreeable to the purchasers.

The Samples and conditions of Sale to be seen at our Counting-house three days previous to that of the sale, on the morning of which the samples will be removed to the Auction Room.

The whole of this Parcel of Tobacco (equal to any James River) was carefully selected by the shippers, and particularly intended for this market, which being to be sold without reserve, makes it an object worthy the attention of manufacturers and dealers. ARCHD. CAMPBELL, & CO.

GLASGOW, July 2, 1799.

PACKWOOD's WHIM OR FUN BOX,
IS THIS DAY BROKE OPEN,
For the Benefit of his Friends—price 1s.—with a Handsome Engraving of the Author, by A. Walk-in-shave.

THE GOLDFINCH's NEST, or the Way to get Money and be Happy—giving a general account of his diverting Advertisements on his celebrated Razor Straps and Paste, with other useful observations.

Reader! When you have perused this Book, and assert you was neither excited to Cry, Laugh, or Grin, you must not expect to be ranked among the most favourite Customers. To make this Publication worth your Money, that there may be no Grumbling, an Half Crown is placed in the middle of it.

Sold by Mr RAEBURN, No. 13, North Bridge Street, Edinburgh; Mr Simmons, Dublin; Messrs Cameron and Murdoch, No. 102, Trongate, Glasgow; and by the Author, G. Packwood, No. 16, Grace Church Street, London.

☞ The above Houses are appointed for the sale of his celebrated RAZOR STRAPS and PASTE.

FOR HAMBURGH, AND RETURNS DIRECT.

THE HAMBURGH PACKET,
JOHN ANDERSON Master,
A new ship built for the trade, is ready to take in goods in Leith harbour, and sails first convoy for Hamburgh. For freight or passage apply to John Scougall & Son, Leith.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smack,
EDINBURGH & BERWICK PACKET,
WM. COOPER Master,
Will take in goods till Wednesday at noon, when she will sail.
Union Shipping Co.'s Office, Leith, July 13. 1799.

For Kingston, St Thomas in-the-East, St George's, and St Mary's JAMAICA,

THE FORTUNE, —— Master;
NOW lying here, will be ready to receive Goods on board by the 5th July, and will certainly be clear to sail on the 1st August.

The Fortune is a new ship, upwards of 300 tons, well armed and manned, copper fastened and copper sheathed, and will sail with a convoy that is expected to go from Cork for the West Indies early in August.

For freight or passage, apply to
WALTER RITCHIE & CO.
Greenock, 26th June 1799.

LONDON GAZETTE—July 9.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE—July 9. 1799.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Viscount DUNCAN, Admiral of the White, &c. to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated on board the Kent, off the Texel, the 4th July 1799.

I INCLOSE, for their Lordships information, a letter I received yesterday from Captain Winthrop, of his Majesty's ship Circe.

MY LORD, *Circe, at Sea, June 29. 1799.*

HAVING received information that several Dutch gun-vessels were lying at the back of the island of Ameland, and Capts. Temple and Boorder, of his Majesty's sloops Jalouse and L'Espeigle, having very handsomely volunteered their services to cut them out, I ordered the boats of his Majesty's ships named in the margin* to proceed under their command on the night of the 27th instant for that purpose, and anchored with the ships as near the shore as possible, in readiness to afford every assistance in my power.

I am sorry to say, it now appears that the gun-vessels had previously shifted their birth with the ebb tide, and were lying a-ground when the boats got in, at a place where it was impossible to get near them. The officers and men were therefore ordered to cut out as many vessels from the wadde as it might be practicable to bring away; and I have the satisfaction to add, they succeeded in getting out twelve, without a man being killed or wounded, though the enemy annoyed them as much as possible from their batteries. Six of the vessels have valuable cargoes, and were bound to Amsterdam; the others are in ballast.—I have the honour to remain, &c.

R. WINTHROP.

Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, &c.

* Circe, Jalouse, Pylades, L'Espeigle, Tysiphone.

DOWNING STREET—July 9.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received from the Right Honourable Lord Henley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

ZURICH—June 24. 1799.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that a courier arrived this afternoon from Turin with official dispatches from General Kray to the Archduke Charles, informing his Royal Highness, that Marshal Suwarrow had marched with a part of his army against General Macdonald, who was attempting to effect a junction with Moreau, and had defeated him in an action which took place at Gioani, near Bobbio.

General Haddick has received orders from Marshal Suwarrow to return by the Simplon into the Valais, which will, no doubt, occasion a material alteration in the position of the armies.

VIENNA—June 23. 1799.

I think it right to lose no time in informing your Lordship, that by accounts just arrived from Marshal Suwarrow, dated the 13th from Asti, the intelligence of the enemy's fleet having effected a disembarkation at Genoa, appears to have been unfounded, as well as that of the exaggerated amount of the force of Gen. Moreau's army.

Letters were at the same time received from General Kray of the 15th, which agree with those of the Marshal in stating, that the enemy were moving with a force, which the most authentic accounts made to amount to about 25,000 men, through the Modenese, in the direction of Mantua, probably with the view of raising the siege of that fortress.

General Kray, who had already marched with a few of his cavalry, in obedience to Marshal Suwarrow's orders, had in consequence determined to return to his station before Mantua. The Marshal had detached to him reinforcements, and intended immediately to march himself to Valentia. And the Austrian troops, which occupied Reggio, Parma, and Modena, &c. had retired and were concentrating themselves towards Mantua.

LLOYD's MARINE LIST—JULY 9.

THE Freedom, ——— from Liverpool to West Indies, has been taken, retaken, and arrived at Trinidada.

The Venus, ——, from Jamaica to Africa, is put into Charleston in distress.

The Christopher, ———, from Lisbon to Newfoundland, was taken 8th March, and sent for Cayenne.

The Argo, Kidd, from Lancaster to the West Indies, sunk 2d May, after an action of four hours and half, in lat. 33. long. 25. with the Mouche French privateer.

The Eliza, Bass, from Havannah to Charleston, is recaptured.

The Minerva, of Hudson, Bunker, was lost in April last, on the coast of South Georgia.

WINDS AT DEAL.

July 5. S. W.—6. ditto.—7. S. S. W.—8. ditto.

MAILS.

Arrived——Ireland, 8.—Hamburgh, 1. —— Leeward Islands, 0.—Jamaica, 0.—Lisbon, 1.

Due——Ireland, 2.—Hamburgh, 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS—July 8.

In a Committee on the small note duty bill,

The Duke of ATHOL proposed to leave out the exemption in favour of the chartered Banks of Scotland; which was objected to by the LORD CHANCELLOR and the Duke of MONTROSE, and supported by Lord KINNOUL.

The House then divided on the amendment—

Contents 4
Non-contents 9—Majority against it 5.

London

JULY 9.

Colonel Craufurd arrived in town on Sunday night, at his house in Park-place.

We know by the French papers, that the relative positions of the Archduke and of Massena, were on the 20th nearly the same as on the 7th ult. and the German papers give us no more information, except some details respecting the affair which took place on the 15th, and which ended without advantage to either party. It appears that on the 17th, another affair of the same kind took place. If it be matter of wonder that the Archduke has not yet made any effort to drive Massena from his position, it should be considered that the future operations of this Prince depended more on those which have taken place in Italy, and that prudence required he should for some time await the result of what was going on there. It is also to be remarked that he has been greatly weakened by the departure of 10,000 men, which General Bellegarde has carried into Italy. This has not, however, prevented General Haddick and the Prince de Rohan from making progress, the one in the canton of Uri, and the second in the Valais, and our readers know that the topography of Switzerland renders it of more advantage to the Archduke to turn the position of Massena than to attack him in front.

A French paper which is now received, though not of a later date than those which arrived last Thursday, throws some light both upon the military and naval movements of the French.

It was on the 16th June that the French fleet, consisting of 22 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and some smaller vessels, anchored in the road of Vado. On the 18th Moreau went on board to concert with the Admiral.—On the 19th, advice was received of the approach of the English fleet, consisting of 22 sail of the line. On the 20th, in the morning, all the troops and stores having been landed, the French Admiral set sail. The English fleet were off Toulon on the 15th, and on the 19th before Ville-Franche. The French paper says, that an engagement was expected, and we have no doubt that it has taken place.

FALMOUTH—June 6.

Arrived the Prince Adolphus packet, Captain Boulderson, in thirteen days from Lisbon. Admiral Gardner, with four sail of the line, and the French men of war (prizes,) sailed from Lisbon for England the day before the packet.

On the 16th of June, Sir James Samaurez, in his Majesty's ship Cæsar, with L'Aimable frigate, came into the Tagus under Sir Alan Gardner's orders, to take out the French prizes, under convoy of Sir Alan, who, with three line of battle ships, was lying off the bar, waiting for them; and on the 18th they sailed for England with a few merchant ships that could get ready for the convoy.

The Flora and Alcmene frigates were cruizing on the coast of Portugal when the last accounts were received from Lisbon.

His Majesty's ships Europa, Ulysses, and Calcutta arrived at Lisbon on the 18th ult. from the Mediterranean, and the Europa and Ulysses were appointed to sail with the convoy of merchant ships, which consisted of about twenty sail, for England, on the 30th of June, so that the Lisbon fleet may be shortly expected to arrive.

The Calcutta sailed from the Tagus on the 23d of June, having on board the regiment of Royals, bound for Ireland.

There were no accounts from Lord St Vincent received at Lisbon later than the 18th ult. which were brought there by his Majesty's ship Europa; those stated that his Lordship had sailed on the 23d of May from Minorca, supposed towards the Bay of Roses, with his whole force, having previously been joined by Rear-Admiral Whitshed. It was reported at Lisbon that the French fleet had sailed from Toulon on the 26th May; and it is certain that the Spanish fleet were lying in Carthagena in a very disabled state.

On the 23d June a fleet of nine sail were met by the Prince Adolphus packet, going into the Tagus, convoyed from Newfoundland by the Venus frigate, Captain Groves, who having brought those ships close to the Bar, made sail to the windward, with two of the convoy bound to Oporto. The names of five of those that went into the Tagus, were the Serpent, Harmony, Dart, Mary Ann, and Lion.

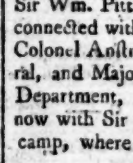
The Venus had been a month from Newfoundland, and after convoying the two ships to Oporto, one of which was called the Jane, she was to go to Lisbon.—She left at St John's, the Skeene, Paxton, Swift, and Jenny brigs, and Countess of Crawford ship.

SOUTHAMPTON—July 8.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was expected here yesterday, has, we learn, proceeded to Portsmouth, where we find he arrived last evening, in order to consult with Sir Wm. Pitt on some military arrangements said to be connected with the future operations of this army. As Colonel Anstruther, the Deputy Quarter Master General, and Major Hay, who is to command the Engineer Department, are not yet arrived, we presume they are now with Sir Ralph at Portsmouth, on their way to camp, where Major General Burrard still commands.

—STOCKS—

This day, (July 10) at twelve o'clock,
3 *per cent. con.* 60—*Omnium* 7¼ 7
Exchanges on Dublin 11¼



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Berwick Old Shipping Company's Smack,
BERWICK PACKET,
JOHN PATTERSON Master;
And COMMERCIAL PACKET,
JOSEPH MOSLEY Master.

The former sails to-morrow at 11 o'clock forenoon, and the latter on Wednesday at two o'clock afternoon.

Old Shipping Co's Office, Leith, July 13. 1799. } WM. GRINLY, Agent.

HADDINGTON, July 12.

	Wheat.	*Barley.*	*Oats.*	*Peafe.*	*Beans.*
First	36s 0d	28s 0d	24s 6d	19s 0d	19s 6d
Second	33s 6d	26s 0d	22s 0d	18s 0d	18s 0d
Third	31s 0d	24s 0d	20s 0d	17s 0d	— —

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JULY 13.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY—July 10.

DOWNING-STREET—July 10.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from the Right Honourable Lord William Bentinck by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the foreign department.

MY LORD, Placenza, June 22.

Before I begin to relate the different actions which have taken place, and which I am happy to say have terminated in the most complete success, it will be necessary previously to state to your Lordship the situation of the allied army, by which you will be better able to understand the views of the enemy, and the movements by which they have been defeated. The great & extensive plan of operations undertaken by F.M. Suwarrow have necessarily very much divided his force. Besides the siege of Turin, Mantua, Alexandria, and Tortona were blockaded. The Passes of Susa, Pignerol, and the Col D'Assiette, have been occupied. Major-General Hohenzollern was posted at Modena with a considerable corps. Lieutenant-Gen. Ott with 10,000 men, at Reggio, observed the movements of the enemy on that side, while F. M. Suwarrow remained at Turin with the rest of the army. This divided state of the army appears to have presented to G. Moreau the most favourable opportunity of retrieving the French affairs in Italy. He hoped, by strongly reinforcing the army of Naples, that General Macdonald would be able to defeat the separate corps of Generals Ott and Hohenzollern, and afterwards to effect a junction with the army under his own command; and he probably conceived that the Field Marshal was too distant to afford assistance.

With this view the army of Macdonald, which had advanced very far to the north of Italy, was joined by the division of Victor, and from the report of the French officers taken, must have amounted to near thirty thousand men, composed entirely of French, with the exception of one Polish legion. Field Marshal Suwarrow having received information of the intention of the enemy, immediately collected all the force at Alexandria, whence he marched on the 15th with 17 battalions of Russians, 12 battalions of Austrian dragoons, and three regiments of Cossacks.

In the meantime General Macdonald had fallen upon Maj.-Gen. Hohenzollern, and had obliged him to cross the Po with considerable loss. Lieut. Gen. Ott had also been obliged to retire from Reggio to Placenza. On the 17th, the French attacked Gen. Ott, and compelled him to fall back upon Castle S. Gionni, when the arrival of the army, under the command of F. M. Suwarrow, enabled Lieut. Gen. Ott to repulse the French behind the Iidone River, with the loss of one piece of cannon and several prisoners.

On the 18th, the army marched in three columns to attack the enemy. The Russian General Rosenberg commanded the right column, the Russian General Foerster the center, and General Melas the left. The Russian Major-General Prince Prokration commanded the advanced guard, Prince Lichtenstein the reserve.—The columns moved at twelve o'clock. The country is perfectly flat, and very much intersected with ditches and rows of vines. It does not appear that the enemy occupied any particular position.

An advanced corps of two battalions and two guns at Cassaleggio was attacked by the Russian grenadiers, and the whole made prisoners. The French line retired behind the Trebbia. It was too late, and the troops were too much fatigued to make a general attack, which was ordered for the next morning. The Trebbia is the most rapid torrent in Italy. The distance from one bank to the other is near a mile. The intermediate space is an open sand, divided by several streams, which at this season are fordable any where. The French occupied the right bank, the allies the left.

On the 19th, while the allies were preparing to make an attack, the French began a very heavy fire upon the whole line. For a moment they succeeded in turning the right of the Russians at Cassaleggio, and obliged them to fall back; but at this instant Prince Prokration, who had been detached with the same intent on the enemy's left, fell upon their rear and flank, and took one piece of cannon and many prisoners. The French did not however give up their object. They renewed the attack repeatedly upon the village of Cassaleggio, but they were always defeated by the obstinate valour of the Russians. The attack upon the centre and left was equally violent. For sometime the success was doubtful, but at night the whole French line was repulsed behind the Trebbia. It was the intention of the Field-Marshal Suwarrow to have followed up this success the next morning, but the French army retired in the night.—On the 20th in the morning the army pursued the enemy in two columns.

The Russians on the night marched by Settima, Montaruno, and Zena, where the rear guard of the French, after an obstinate resistance, laid down their arms. The left column, composed of Austrians marched on the great road from Placenza to Parma as far as Ponte Nura. On the 21st the army moved on to Fiorenzola. Lieutenant-General Ott was detached with a corps of Austrians in pursuit of the enemy. Several prisoners have already been sent in.

General Ott has reported, that the French are retiring in two columns, one upon Parma, the other upon Forte Novo. Prince Hohenzollern has again advanced to Parma. Seven pieces of cannon, four French Generals, and above ten thousand prisoners have fallen into the hands of the allies. General Moreau has advanced to Tortona, where he gained a slight advantage over the advanced posts of General Bellegarde. General Moreau's army, from all reports, does not exceed twelve thousand men, among whom are a vast number of Genoese. Not having seen any return of the killed and wounded of the Austrians, it is impossible for me to say what their loss has been; it must have been considerable. I have the honour to be.

WILLIAM BENTINCK.

MY LORD, Placenza, June 23.

Since I had the honour of writing to your Lordship yesterday, the very important news of the surrender of the citadel of Turin has arrived. The garrison is to return to France immediately, to be exchanged for an equal number of Austrian prisoners. General Fiorella, the Commandant of the citadel, and all the French officers taken with him, are detained as hostages till the articles of capitulation are executed. Field-Marshal Suwarrow arrived here this morning with the main army; he will march to-morrow towards Alessandria, in order to cover the sieges of that town and of Tortona. General Ott has formed a junction with Major Generals Klenau and Hohenzollern at Parma. General Macdonald has retreated with his whole corps, by Forte Novo, towards Genoa. I have the honour, &c.

WILLIAM BENTINCK.

The action recorded in the Gazette Extraordinary must have been very desperate indeed. It lasted four days, and the victory obtained by the Allies is so complete that the remainder of the French army must soon surrender in a body or be totally annihilated. MACDONALD himself escaped with part of his army, but is pursued by Gen. OTTO, with 15,000 men. MOREAU's army is reduced to 12,000.

The Archduke, it is said, has entered Berne.

HOUSE OF LORDS—July 9.

SCOTS SMALL NOTES BILL.

The order for the reading this bill a third time being moved and read,

Lord STRANGE (Duke of ATHOL) said, that having taken up so much of their Lordships time on this subject the preceding day, he would only now state, that such of the unchartered banks in Scotland, as had heard of the bill, conscious that there was not time enough at such an advanced period of session to petition the House to be heard by their counsel against it, had petitioned Government to suffer a branch of the Stamp-office to be carried to Edinburgh, as nothing but such a measure could put them on a fair footing, comparatively, with the Bank of Scotland, and the Royal Bank of Edinburgh.

His Grace defied any man to prove that an individual had lost a single guinea by any one of the private banks, which was an irrefragable proof of their established credit in the country. His Grace repeated, that they could not possibly get their notes ready to issue, with the necessary stamp, by the first of December, and reminded their Lordships of the number of notes for small sums the Stamp-Office would have to stamp for England, which must in some sort delay the stamping of the number of notes that would be wanted for the unchartered Banks of Scotland. The Duke concluded with declaring that he would make no farther opposition to the bill, but would enter on the Journals his dissent to its passing assigning the reasons on which he grounded it. His Grace read his dissent to the House at full length.—The bill was then read.

On Thursday we inserted a letter from a very respectable gentleman in London, acquainting that a person of some consideration had been sent off very privately for the Continent on a mission of high importance. Our correspondent added, "I hope it will lead to peace!"

Our intelligence is confirmed this day; and we find the gentleman who has taken his departure is Mr GARSHORE, private Secretary to Mr DUNDAS. Whether his mission is on the subject of peace or not we cannot pretend to say, but the circumstance of his departure has given rise to much speculation.

On Monday fe'ennight he was sent for by Lord GRENVILLE, and told that he must prepare for a foreign journey, but that the business was so urgent, he could only have 24 hours to prepare. At seven o'clock on Wednesday morning he waited on Lord GRENVILLE by appointment, to receive his dispatches, but he did not leave town till 12 o'clock the same night, as the sloop of war in which he was to embark, was not ready to receive him. A lieutenant of the navy called on him at that hour, and both set off in a post-chaise and four, attended by a King's messenger. No one knows as what port Mr GARSHORE has embarked, nor to what place he is destined; but it appears from every circumstance that he is the bearer of dispatches of such importance as it was not thought prudent to trust singly even to a King's messenger. We forbear to offer any speculation on the subject of his mission.

The Hamburgh Mail due on Sunday, arrived on Wednesday. But the London Gazette Extraordinary contain the latest intelligence.

ILLICIT TRADE.

Tuesday a General Court of Proprietors of the East India Company was held at the India House, for the purpose of determining, by ballot, the following question, viz.

"That it does not appear to this Court, that in any of the papers which have been published respecting illicit trade, there are any grounds of suspicion against the House of David Scott and Co. and therefore it would be incompatible with the justice of this Court to withhold this declaration of their opinion."

At six o'clock the glasses being closed,

For the question, 447 } Majority, 124.
Against it 323 }

A letter from on board the Cambrian, cruizing off Havre de Grace, dated 5th July, gives an account of the defeat of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, by the British; and says the British have taken four sail of the line, and sunk five. This information was received from the French shore.

The FIRST REGIMENT of ROYAL EDINBURGH VOLUNTEERS is to be reviewed on Tuesday next, in Burntisfield Links, by his Excellency General VYSE.

Price of green pease in Edinburgh market, 2s. the peck.—Potatoes, 6s.—Strawberries 1s. the pint.

Yesterday the price of grain in Haddington market declined a little.

This morning all the convicts in Edinburgh jail, under sentence of transportation, were sent off to embark at Leith for Botany Bay. Among the number were G. MEALMAKER, who was found guilty respecting the Society of United Scotsmen, and KIRBY, who was convicted of swindling.

We formerly stated that in several counties in Ireland resolutions had been signed by numbers of the inhabitants, approving of an union with Britain. In the Dublin papers received to-day there appears a list from the county of Kerry, signed by five Noblemen, and upwards of 300 gentlemen, expressing their opinions that an union would be for the interest of both kingdoms.

The total amount of custom duties received at the port of Greenock for the year ending 5th July, 1799, was 170,464l. 17s. 11½d.; of which 36,486l. 10s. 6½d. was convoy duty; far exceeding the amount of the revenue for any former year.

—MARRIED—

On Wednesday the 10th current, at Cambo House, ROBERT PATULLO, Esq. of Balhouffie, to Miss CHARLOTTE STEWART, daughter of the late Charles Stewart, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service.

—DIED—

At Edinburgh, on Monday last, John Edgar, Esq. writer to the signet.

AUTUMN CIRCUITS.

NORTH—Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Methven.

PERTH,	Monday,	9th September.
ABERDEEN,	Saturday,	14th September.
INVERNESS,	Saturday,	21st September.

SOUTH—Lord Dunsinnan and Lord Cullen.

AYR,	Saturday,	14th September.
DUMFRIES,	Friday,	20th September.
JEDBURGH,	Wednesday,	25th September.

WEST—Lord Craig and Lord Armadale.

STIRLING,	Wednesday,	25th September.
INVERARY,	Monday,	30th September.
GLASGOW,	Saturday,	5th October.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

TRIAL OF REV. MR FITZSIMMONS.

Yesterday the Court proceeded in the trial of the Rev. Mr FITZSIMMONS. The indictment was to the following effect:—

That whereas, the unlawfully harbouring, concealing, &c. by any of our subjects, any prisoners of war, who had made their escape from any of our prisons, knowing said persons had so made their escape, and with intent of preventing their being retaken, and of assisting them to withdraw out of the kingdom, are offences of a dangerous tendency, contrary to the duty and allegiance of a faithful subject, and severely punishable; yet true it is, that the Rev. WILLIAM FITZSIMMONS, one of the ministers of the Episcopal chapel in Edinburgh, is guilty actor, or art and part, of the aforesaid crimes; in so far as, some time during the course of the war at present subsisting between Britain and France, a number of persons, among whom were Jean Baptiste Vandevelde, Jean Jacques Jappie, Rene Griffon, and Hippolite Depondt, all subjects of France, having been taken prisoners, and confined in the castle of Edinburgh, and the said Vandevelde and Jappie, prisoners of war, having, on the evening of 10th March 1799, by means of force and stratagem, and by the aid and connivance of certain persons, subjects of our realm, made their escape from the castle of Edinburgh; and the said Rene Griffon and Hippolite Depondt having, on 10th March 1799, been indulged with the liberty of going out of the castle into the town of Edinburgh, under the express promise and assurance of returning to the castle that evening; but having failed so to return, and having afterwards made their escape out of the custody of the person to whom they were entrusted, and with a view to withdraw themselves from our kingdom, the saids J. B. Vandevelde and J. J. Jappie did thereafter, on the evening of 10th March, repair to the house of the said W. FITZSIMMONS, on the south side of the High Street of Canongate of Edinburgh. And said W. FITZSIMMONS, knowing said J. B. Vandevelde and J. J. Jappie had made their escape, did, contrary to his duty and allegiance as a faithful subject, unlawfully harbour, maintain, &c. the persons of the said J. B. Vandevelde and J. J. Jappie, with the intent of preventing their being retaken, and of assisting them to withdraw from the kingdom. And R. Griffon and H. Depondt, prisoners of war, having, on the evening of 11th March, repaired to the dwelling-house of said W. FITZSIMMONS, he, knowing they had escaped, did unlawfully harbour, maintain, &c. them, with intent of preventing their being retaken, and of assisting them to withdraw from the kingdom. Further, the saids J. B. Vandevelde, J. J. Jappie, R. Griffon, and H. Depondt having remained concealed in the dwelling-house of W. FITZSIMMONS till 15th March, they did early in the morning of that day, accompanied by said W. FITZSIMMONS, repair to the harbour of Newhaven, county of Edinburgh, for the purpose of getting on board a cartel vessel lying in the Roads of Leith, and about to sail for France, and thereby to make their escape; and the aforenamed persons, along with W. FITZSIMMONS, having found a fishing boat, they, particularly the said W. FITZSIMMONS, prevailed on the fishermen to take them on board and carry them to the cartel vessel, which they did on that day. And W. FITZSIMMONS did further unlawfully aid J. B. Vandevelde, J. J. Jappie, R. Griffon, and H. Depondt, to make their escape out of this kingdom, by getting them conveyed to the said cartel vessel, and thereafter to France. The libel concludes thus:—All which, or part thereof, being found proven by the verdict of an assize, the said W. FITZSIMMONS above complained on, ought to be punished with the pains of law, to deter others from committing like crimes in all time coming.

Counsel for the Crown, LORD ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR GENERAL, JOHN BURNET, Esq. Advocate.—Agent, HUGH WARRENDER, Esq.

For the pannel, Hon. HENRY ERSKINE, DAV. MONEYPENNY, Esq. JOHN FORBES, Esq. Advocates.—Agent, ARCHIBALD DUNBAR, W. S.

The indictment being read, the prisoner pled *Not Guilty*.

Mr FORBES said, though he would not offer any objections to the relevancy of the indictment, because certainly the charge is laid, was an offence punishable by law, yet he hoped to be able to prove, that the conduct of the pannel was nowise influenced by any motive hostile to the country, or of serving the enemy. He would shew, that the prisoners who made their escape, had it in view long before they communicated it to the prisoner, and had concerted the plan with others their friends, on that plan having failed, from a concurrence of circumstances which sometimes defeat the best laid plans, they therefore found themselves unable to effectuate a passage from this country, and having got out of the castle, they were driven by the necessity of their case, to throw themselves upon the mercy and humanity of the pannel. Thus he found himself in the most distracting situation that any person can be placed; for he was either obliged to give information against them, the consequences of which, he knew, would be their confinement as close prisoners, a consideration which must be severe upon every humane mind—or allow his compassion, which was appealed to, to operate so far as to shelter them in their present situation. From the sole motives of commisseration and humanity, he allowed them to remain in his house, but as to their intention of quitting the country they never once hinted at, until that fatal hour, on the Sunday evening previous to their going away. Then unhappily he found himself embarked so far that he could hardly retreat; and the motives of humanity still urged him on to go a little farther. But in all these circumstances so admitted, there does not appear in his whole conduct the most distant intention of aiding the enemies of this country. This he had no doubt of proving to the satisfaction of the Court and Jury, and at present he would only say, that the Court would pronounce the usual interlocutor, finding the libel relevant, but allowing the pannel a proof of all facts and circumstances to exculpate or alleviate his guilt.

Mr BURNET said, that what had been stated by the Counsel for the prisoner, tho' it did not go to challenge the indictment, yet set his defence upon the footing that he acted from motives of humanity. It is true, that the libel does not charge him with having aided these prisoners in making their escape, with a view of assisting the enemy, or conveying information; if it had done so, the public prosecutor would have found himself called upon to prefer an indictment of a very different nature indeed, for then it would have amounted to High Treason, both by the common law, and also by an act passed since the commencement of the present war. Supposing the enemy intended to invade this country under an able leader then prisoner in the Castle, will it be said, that the person who assists him in making his escape so as to appear in arms against this country, does not aid the enemy? The prisoner rests his plea upon motives of humanity, but I am entitled to doubt that; and even if it were so, that commisseration and compassion is a very mistaken notion of humanity.

Their Lordships then delivered their opinions, and were unanimous in finding the libel relevant, but allowed the pannel a proof of all facts and circumstances tending to exculpate or alleviate his guilt.

The following Gentlemen were then sworn in for the Jury:

Alexander Young, writer to the signet
Alexander Blair, writer to the signet
George Watson, writer in Edinburgh
Walter Watson, Esq. residing in Charlotte Square there
Robert Fullarton, Esq. residing in Prince's Street, Edinburgh
William Haggart, Esq. residing there
John M'Nab, writer to the signet
James Nisbet, architect, Edinburgh
Peter Hewat, baker there
William Sibbald, builder there
Matthew Comb, jun. brewer, Leith
John Crawford, merchant there
William Giles, brewer there
Gilbert Grearson, merchant there
Thomas Gladstones, merchant there

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr MALCOM WRIGHT, Agent for Prisoners of War in Edinburgh Castle, said, a cartel vessel sailed from Leith for France, on 15th March. Four prisoners made their escape from the Castle on Sunday night the 10th. Every search was made for them. Two of them, Jean Baptiste Vandevelde and J. J. Jappe, got over the wall by a rope, having cut a stanchion of a window where they were confined. The other two, Rene Griffon and H. Depondt, dined, in Bayll's Tavern, with the witness, on the Sunday that the two first escaped. The witness sent his clerk, Fraser, to bring them from the Castle, to Bayll's, to dine with the officers who belonged to the cartel. R. Griffon and H. Depondt left Bayll's before the company, and were not again seen. Knows a French prisoner of the name of L'Hermite. He was one of those to go by the cartel. He had been two years a prisoner. He had been permitted to walk in the town for five months before sailing. Knew that Mr Fitzsimmons and L'Hermite were acquainted. The witness had first introduced the prisoner to L'Hermite, a considerable time ago, upon Mr Fitzsimmons saying that some of his friends had been of service to some of his (Mr Fitzsimmons's) friends, at Dunkirk. The witness had no knowledge or suspicion of any prisoners being about to make their escape, and does not know that any plan was formed for that effect. Has heard, that one Armour was suspected of waiting, at the bottom of the Castle Wall, to assist them; but that he denies this. The witness has no right to admit prisoners to go at large, or to have brought them from the Castle; and he trusted to their word of honour, without considering them under the charge of Fraser, but understood that Fraser would see them back; but gave no instructions to him concerning them. L'Hermite, before he went in the cartel, declared, he knew nothing of any of the four. Witness did not send to the cartel, to acquaint that any prisoners had made their escape, but told one which belonged to it. He did not advertise their escape.

ALEXANDER FRASER, accountant in Edinburgh, said, he is clerk in the office of agent for prisoners of war.—A cartel sailed from Leith on 15th March. The first time he heard of the escape of Vandeville, Jappie, Griffon, and Depondt, was on Monday 11th March. On the return of the cartel, Frazer heard they had gone in it after their escape. L'Hermite had asked permission for R. Griffon and H. Depondt to dine in Bayle's, and Mr Wright gave orders to the witness to call on Griffon and Depondt at four o'clock, and meet the party at Bayle's. Griffon was asked by L'Hermite, but Depondt was asked by Mr Wright as a mark of favour for his good conduct in prison. They were taken to Bayle's by a back way, because they were not on parole, and witnessis sensible he had no warrant to do so. Mr Wright did not desire him to take them by that private way; it was only because he did not wish to let them be seen on the streets. Witness desired one Cameron in the castle, to call at Bayle's to see the prisoners back to the castle. He called, but witness told him that the prisoners were very happy up stairs, and that he need not wait. Does not know whether the prisoners or he left Bayle's first. On Monday, when Cameron told him the two prisoners had not returned to the castle, witness said they would likely be in a bad house. Knows that Fitzsimmons was acquainted with one of them, by a letter coming to witness, which was directed to Fitzsimmons, asking a few guineas. Received no direction from Mr Wright to see the prisoners back to the castle. Witness was present at an examination before Mess. Henderson and Hill, when Mr Fitzsimmons said, he had mentioned the escape of the prisoners to M'Aulay and Laing. There was no person from the agent's office on board the cartel the day she sailed.

PETER CAMERON said, he is employed about the Castle; recollects in March last four French prisoners escaped. Knows Mr Fraser, who gave two of the prisoner's orders to go out to dine on Sunday. They went with him at 4 o'clock; Fraser desired witness to call at Bayle's, after locking up the rest of the prisoners. Witness did so, when Fraser told him he need not wait. This was about seven o'clock; Fraser said he would see them up himself. Depondt never formerly made his escape, but he once ran away about the tail of harvest, and was taken again.

LILIAS HARDY servant maid with Mr Fitzsimmons, recollects, in March last, two Frenchmen came to Mr Fitzsimon's house at half past ten on Sunday night. They asked if Mr Fitzsimmons was in? She showed them to Mr Fitzsimmons. One spoke English. They got Mr Fitzsimmons's nephew's bed. He slept with Mr Fitzsimmons. They stopt four days and five nights. They never went out, and witness learnt they were prisoners. On Monday, about same time at night, other two men came. One spoke English, and asked for Mr Fitzsimmons. She went and told him two men were enquiring for him. They remained all night; and Mr Fitzsimmons desired her to lay a shake-down on the floor. He desired her to take no notice to any body, that the men were there. He told her, they were French prisoners. She said, "Are you not a-"fraid to take them in?" He replied, "They are poor crea-"ture, what can I do with them?" The clothes of the two that came first were very dirty; one of those who came last was clean, but the other had no vest, and was crying like a child. Mr Fitzsimmons dined out the three days after they came. They all left the house at four o'clock on Saturday morning, along with Mr Fitzsimmons. L'Hermite used to call on Mr Fitzsimmons sometimes. He had not given her any directions about these men before they came. He sometimes mistook one for another.

Captain CLEMENTS, of Royal Navy, knows a cartel vessel sailed for France in March last. After it returned, he saw Capt. Robertson of the vessel, and some others of the crew. In April last, he learnt that four men, prisoners not exchanged, had gone to France in the cartel. Upon which he sent for the master of the cartel, who told him that the day he sailed, the Frenchmen took possession of the vessel off Inch Keith, hacked her main-top-sail, and stopped for a boat then coming towards them from the shore, and that four men were put on board, and carried to France. Suspecting it was a Newhaven boat, he made enquiry and found it to be so, and that the men would readily undergo any examination.

N. DRYSDALE, fisherman in Newhaven, recollects that in March last when a cartel was in the roads, one morning at seven, five gentlemen came and asked him to give them a sail They then came into the boat, and were rowed along shore to Inch Keith, when Mr Fitzsimmons said, he must go ashore, as he had business to do, and they brought him to Leith where he got some porter and bread from Mr Cuming to carry back to the gentlemen on the island. They went back, and the gentlemen came into the boat, and desired the boat's crew to put them on board the cartel vessel, then under way off the island. We could not refuse to put them on board, being four against two, and in a little boat; but on shore I don't know what we would have done. When they returned in the evening, they saw Mr Fitzsimmons at Newhaven, who came and asked whether the other gentlemen had got on board the cartel, and told them his name, desiring them to carry two great coats they had brought, back to his lodging. When they first set off, Mr Fitzsimmons asked what they would take for their trouble, they said they would refer it to himself.

PHILIP JERVEY, fisherman in Newhaven, gave a declaration exactly similar to the above, and added, that the Frenchmen gave them a guinea, upon going on board the cartel.

JOHN CANNEL, in Ayr, received a letter from L'Hermite, two years since, informing, that his father was very intimate with the witness's son at Dunkirk, and begging him to write him in the Castle, by any friend in Edinburgh. Witness asked Dr Carter of Ayr to write to Mr Fitzsimmons, because witness knew Mr Fitzsimmons before he came to Edinburgh, and requested him to call on L'Hermite; and if he saw that there was any necessity, he would pay him a guinea or two. He got three or four letters in whole from L'Hermite.

Rev. Mr CARTER, Episcopal Minister at Ayr—recollects Mr Cannel applied to him to write L'Hermite. He showed witness several letters from L'Hermite. He desired witness to write Mr Fitzsimmons to visit L'Hermite in prison, and if necessary to give him a guinea or two. The answer said, he had seen L'Hermite, and had conversed with the Commissary, and that he heard his Captain had taken some British vessels and treated the prisoners with cruelty, and he could not expect lenity. The letter was dated in November 1797. He always read L'Hermite's letters to Cannel, because they were in French. The witness here identified several letters.

Mr JAS. LAING of the Council Chamber, Edinr.—identified several letters found in Mr Fitzsimmon's house when it was searched, and other letters which were found in a trunk got on board a vessel in Leith Roads bound for Hamburgh.—These letters were some of them dated in March 1799, and addressed to C. D. Otte, Copenhagen; some of them signed by Mr Fitzsimmons, and others by Murdoch M'Aulay, to whom the trunk belonged.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENDANT.

JOHN QUHILLIAM, nephew of Mr Fitzsimmons, said, he was present when the prisoners came to Mr Fitzsimmons house. He asked them where they came from. It was after supper, and no person was expected. Mr Fitzsimmons did not know the names of the prisoners, for he frequently confounded one with another—when they came in, one asked Mr Fitzsimmons, dont you know me?—He replied, an't your name Griffon. He said, no it was Vandevelde.

Sir JOHN WHITEFORD said, he has known Mr Fitzsimmons intimately for 20 years, and knows him to be a man of humanity. Mr Fitzsimmons told him of the circumstance of some French prisoners having come to his house, and his assisting them in making their escape. This was in presence of Gen. Napier and some ladies, a considerable time before Mr Fitzsimmons was taken up.

Gen. NAPIER said, he has known Mr Fitzsimmons about 20 years, and always regarded him as a man of great humanity. When at Sir J. Whiteford's table, he first heard Mr Fitzsimmons mention the escape of some French prisoners who he had assisted, but Mr Fitzsimmons did not speak of it as a crime he had committed, but rather as an act of humanity

Mr HALL said, he has known Mr Fitzsimmons for 16 years, and always considered him as a remarkably benevolent and humane man, and has known many instances of it. He recollects of meeting a sailor on Easter Sunday in the King's Park, who told him he had been taken by a French privateer and carried into Norway, and having been brought back to this country, was now on his road to Sunderland, but had only 6d. in his pocket. The witness gave him 3s. as he thought it was little enough to carry him on. That same day he mentioned the circumstance to Mr Fitzsimmons, and expressed a regret that he did not give 5s.—Mr Fitzsimmons upon this, told him, that some little time before that he had enabled two or three French prisoners to escape, and thought himself very happy at relieving them. *Here the evidence closed.*

The LORD ADVOCATE addressed the Jury on the part of the prosecution. He observed that a trial of this nature is scarcely to be found upon the records of law in this country; which has in a great measure been owing to this circumstance in former wars, few prisoners were lodged in this country; but such offences have frequently been tried in England and punished by the Courts of law there. You, Gentlemen of the Jury, have been informed, that the escape of these prisoners was first discovered and traced by that deserving officer Capt. Clements, and upon intercepting several letters of correspondence, a warrant was issued for apprehending the prisoner as also another person, and two fishermen. If the assisting these prisoners to make their escape had been joined with an intention of aiding the enemy in their hostile views against this country, it would not then have been my duty to have brought this subordinate charge, but one founded upon the statute of Edward III. for the more important crime of High Treason. By perusing these letters libelled on, which are so full of mystery and enegmatical expressions, you will fully justify the Government of this country for taking the steps they have done; more especially when you recollect the mode which was adopted by Jackson, who was found guilty of High Treason in Ireland, who carried on his correspondence solely by such means; the trial also of Stone, and the conspiracy which once existed in this country, but which I hope is now over, under the designation of United Scotsmen. In one of these letters the pannel is spoken of as having been in Hamburgh; but this I am ready to allow is a mistake, and he stands completely acquitted of that in my mind, and also of having an intention of committing that which would have constituted high treason. He stands acquitted of every other crime but of that mentioned in this indictment, to which he offers the defence of humanity. I admit him to be a man of humanity, but yet were his character eminent beyond every thing that could adorn humanity, these are not considerations to induce a Public Prosecutor to pass from a trial in this Court where there is a charge of such a nature.—These indeed may alleviate his guilt or soften his punishment, but it is for you to consider the evidence laid before you, and bring in a verdict accordingly.

The evidence against the pannel is real, written, and parole. It appears, that, in March last, a cartel vessel was to sail from Leith, with French prisoners. One of them was an officer of the name of L'Hermite, and who, I believe, was, from innocent motives, introduced to the acquaintance of the prisoner, through Cannell of Ayr. But I cannot give the same praise to the conduct of the pannel, at the subsequent period of the escape of the prisoners. For, if he is prompted by humanity, which I admit ought to be exercised to those men, though prisoners, as well as to other men, yet, when Mr Fitzsimmons did embark in this cause of humanity, he should have taken care not to allow this Christian charity to lead him to transgress the laws of his country. But though (said his Lordship) I were to admit, that humanity induced him to afford them shelter when they first threw themselves upon his compassion, yet that will not in the eye of the law excuse him for ultimately aiding their escape; for, were you to allow this, it would be holding out, that the law would not punish such offence. But when you see here that he exerted himself so strenuously to effect their escape, you cannot fail to check and punish such a conduct, by finding a verdict against him.

I refer you to a letter dated in October 1797, just at the period of the memorable action of Lord Duncan on the 11th of that month. An order was then issued for preventing the prisoners from walking about this city. The letter of L'Hermite complains to Cannel of this indulgence being taken away, and that he had not heard from him nor seen Mr Fitzsimmons. He states also, that prisoners of war are not permitted to carry on correspondence, unless their letters are perused by the Commissary, and he desires him not to write unless by Mr Fitzsimmons. This does not prove what L'Hermite had for his plan, but it shows Mr Fitzsimmons was to be the channel; and when he was permitted to go to the prisoners and advance money to L'Hermite, is not his afterconduct a breach of what he owed to Mr Wright for this indulgence.

Although it is proved that Mr Fitzsimmons did not know one of the prisoners when he came to his house, and mistook him for Vandervelde, yet that proves that he had known Vandervelde, who actually was making his escape that same night from Bayle's. You have it proved, by the confession of Mr Wright, I call it confession, and also by Fraser; for however laudable it might be to give way to the intercession of L'Hermite to allow his friend to dine with him at Bayle's, yet Depondt was there at no one's invitation.

The conspirators, I do not say Mr Wright or who they were, but be they who they may, it stands against Frazer, his taking them a back way; and also, that, although he ordered the turnkey who had charge of the prisoners in the castle to call and take them back, yet Frazer sends him away, and he himself says, he left the company early, though I think he had better said he left it late. This shews a plan on the part of L'Hermite to effect the escape, but it also shews a negligence in the proper officers, who ought to be, and I hope, they are now more vigilant in their duty. It is observable, however, that two hours after their escape we find them in the house of Mr Fitzsimmons, who, in 1797, is mentioned as a person who could be trusted. I admit it most candidly, that their reception in his house may have been from motives of humanity; yet it is singular, that we find the other two in the same house the night following, and thus they all land at the house of this clergyman, merely from learning he possessed humanity. But still it is evident, that, from Sunday, down to the day of going on board the cartel, he forms a deliberate plan of escape; and you will consider, whether a person so secreting them and devising their escape, was at a previous period entirely free from a knowledge of their conspiracy. He takes upon himself the whole execution of the plan; and it appears, by a letter from L'Hermite, that he and the prisoner were parties in this conspiracy.

The prisoners who were to go by the cartel were shipped at Leith on the 13th, and the vessel remained in the roads till the 15th March. Who told him of the precise day of sailing? If the Frenchmen did, why did he not desire them to follow their own plan? but in place of that he goes with them by Bonnington to Newhaven just in time to catch the vessel;—does not this show a knowledge of the plan! Altho' not wishing to press more upon this unfortunate man than my duty calls on me, I must still read some letters, the contents of which will shew that he had a certain feeling and bias towards the country of France, which go to explain, in part, his conduct, besides the principle of humanity.

Here his Lordship read extracts from several letters which had passed between the prisoner and some correspondents. In one letter from Mr Otte at Copenhagen, the writer says "he sadly fears the invasion will not be successful." Another letter which was from the prisoner, the Lord Advocate read in part, which shewed in some degree his political sentiments; but, with much tenderness to the pannel, his Lordship stopped short, and spared the repetition of a few sentiments which he gently termed loose and unguarded, and therefore would not read.

After referring to several other letters, his Lordship concluded by remarking, that the whole amounted to this—The pannel was charged with a deliberate accession to the escape of the prisoners, but that from Sunday, when they came to his house, he seems to have become a principal: That he rested his defence on the principle of humanity; but this could only go to influence the Court in the punishment, or his Majesty, whose breast is the seat of mercy. But, upon the whole, it did not appear to be humanity alone that influenced his conduct, after the first night of their being in his house, but a determinate purpose of effecting their escape from this country.

His Lordship's whole speech was fraught with so much candour and tenderness to the case and character of the defendant, that while he displayed and supported the duties he owed to the public, he, at the same time, evinced a tender regard to the reputation of the pannel where the evidence would allow, which shewed at once that the humanity which the pannel pled in his defence, was not less akin to his Lordship's breast.

Mr ERSKINE, for the pannel, said, however my learned friend and I may differ in opinion upon some parts of this charge, there is one thing in which we seem cordially to agree; that the prisoner, in his moral character is unimpeachable. It is the pride of this country, that every man, when brought to the bar of justice, is supposed to be innocent until he be proved guilty. I agree with his Lordship, that character cannot be set up against evidence of guilt, but where proof is deficient in respect of criminal intention, character will have its weight when thrown into the scale.

The bar of this Court at present exhibits a very singular thing.—You are accustomed to see here persons of a very different kind indeed, whose crimes against society have thronged our public scaffolds; theft, avarice, murder, all flowing from the worst passions. But in this case, if the pannel is criminal, it is by none of these, but by that passion which best enables groveling man to imitate his Maker, humanity! If you set aside the intention of assisting the enemy, which the Lord Advocate has done, then there remains but another charge, and that is humanity!

And here if we meet a fault it is founded on that principle which covers a multitude of sins, pure humanity! It is intention alone that constitutes criminality. This is a proposition so clearly imprinted upon the mind of man that the Decalogue, when speaking of the shedding of blood, delivers the law in four words—"Thou shalt not kill!" What! is it the taking away of life? No! it is the intention. There are offences which no man can plead innocence to. They are written by the finger of God upon the mind of man—but there are also offences which the heart of man would never tell him of, but which the laws of man constitute crimes, and it is one of those of which the pannel now stands accused.

Taking the fact abstractly, the liberating a fellow man, is an act of virtue, not an act of wrong. With regard to this offence, however, you cannot expect that I will deny it is a crime. If I liberate a prisoner for debt, I may either be prosecuted by the public prosecutor, for breaking into the jail, or by a creditor, who will sue me to make payment; but before one is imprisoned, you must first make out the fact, and then shew that this fact was committed with intention, so as to constitute a crime. Killing in self defence is no crime, it is meritorious, if under sudden passion, or provocation, still the law knows our weakness, and recollects we are but men. If I can show that the person at the bar acted as he did from no intention to do wrong, or motive of offending the law, I think I will show he is not so very guilty. Whoever may hear of this trial will only hear that this unhappy man at the bar stands accused of the virtue of humanity, and the error of rashness.

Mr ERSKINE proceeded in a vein of strong argument, in defence of the pannel; but we have not room to detail his speech, and do justice to his reasoning.

The LORD JUSTICE CLERK summed up the evidence to the Jury, who were appointed to return a verdict this day at ten o'clock forenoon. They accordingly did so, finding the libel proven, and adding, that in consideration of the former good character of the pannel, and his humanity, they humbly recommend to the Court to make the punishment as lenient as the law will admit.

Their Lordships then delivered their opinions, in which they expressed their happiness that nothing had appeared in the trial to give grounds for suspecting that he had any ways intended to aid the enemy in their designs against this country, which indeed his Majesty's advocate had very honourably and candidly admitted.

That in consideration of the prisoner's good character formerly, the recommendation of so respectable a jury, and that he had suffered several week's imprisonment already, they were inclined to pass as lenient a sentence as possible.

They therefore agreed that the prisoner should be sentenced to imprisonment for *three months* from this date in the Canongate Tolbooth.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH.—

July 10. Katty, Gill, from Dundee, goods—Berwick Packet Patterson, from London, ditto

—— 11. Polly, Watson, from Anstruther, goods—Janet, Turpie, from Sunderland, ditto.

12. Newcastle Packet, Caithness, from Dundee, goods—Samuel and Mary, Brown, from Lynn, wheat—Forth, Milne, from Elbing, grain—Christian and Janet, Millar, from Dantzic, wheat—Peggy, Robertson, from Lossiemouth, grain—Janet and Sarah, Thomson, from Sunderland, coals.

—CLEARED OUT.—

—— 12. Sprightly, Taylor, for Berwick—Ceres, Mucele, for Greenock—Fisher, Hewison, for Kirkwall—Lizard, Douglas, for Inverness—Russel, Sutherland, for Montrose, all with goods—— Wind W. moderate.

Errat. In Mr Ogle's advertisement of Books in our last, Voyage of Ship Duff, price should be 2l. 2s. not 1l. 2s. Scott's Signs and Duties of the Times, price 4d. not 4s.

A SHOP AND HOUSE TO BE SOLD.

There will be exposed to sale, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of August next, betwixt the hours of six and seven o'clock afternoon, for behoof of the Creditors of Rob. Burns, late merchant and grocer in Edinburgh, the following Subjects belonging to him:

THAT SHOP situated on the south side of the High Street, immediately below Skinners Close, with a small back house and cellar behind the same. The advantageous situation of this Shop for carrying on business, is well known; alongst with the Shop will also be sold, that Dwelling House, being the second door on the right-hand side of Skinners Close, consisting of four rooms and a kitchen, with closet and other conveniences, as both Shop and House were lately possessed by the said Rob. Burns.

The tittle deeds are clear, and may be seen in the hands of John Patison, W. S. North St James's Street, Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Rob. Burns.

PORT-SETON HOUSE IN EAST LOTHIAN TO LET.

To be LET, unfurnished, for four or more years as can be agreed upon, and entered to immediately,

THE said HOUSE of PORT-SETON, consisting of a large kitchen, with a water-pipe and scullery, housekeeper's room and lobby off the same, dining-room and drawing-room, with closets off both, four bed-rooms, and closets off the same, one of which is a bed-closet, garrets fitted up with beds for servants, a large cellar fitted up with catacombs, milk-house, hen-house, washing-house, coach-house, and stable with hay-loft and byre—Also about 3 roods of ground round the house, well inclosed with stone and lime dyke. The tenant to pay all the taxes.

The house lies about nine miles from Edinburgh, about seven from Haddington, one from Tranent, and one from Prestonpans; from which last town a stage coach goes to Edinburgh, and returns every lawful day, and there are good markets in the immediate neighbourhood of the place.

The tenant may be accommodated with one or two grass parks contiguous to the house.

Also to be LET for four or more years,

The HARBOUR-DUES of Port-Seton.

For further particulars apply to James Mitchel, factor to the Earl of Wemyss, at Haddington.

COAL AND LIME TO BE LET.

To be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed on,

THE Whole COAL and LIME in the Countess of Dalhousie's extensive Estate, situated in the parish and county of Linlithgow.

From the Estate's being in the near neighbourhood of the Burgh of Linlithgow, and in a rich populous country, a great inland sale of Coals may be expected; and the tenant might likewise export Coals to advantage, as the lands lie only about two miles from the Forth.

For further particulars apply to James Davidson, writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain.

FARM IN FIFE TO LET.

To be LET till the term of Martinmas, in the year 1812,

THE FARM of EASTER BALGARVIE, situated in the parishes of Monymeal, and Cupar.

This farm consists of about 134 acres of excellent land, in good condition.

There is a remarkable good steading of Houses on it, all put lately in complete repair, with a Threshing Machine, and every other accommodation for carrying on farming operations to the best advantage, which a tenant can possibly wish.

It is situated within less than a mile of the county-town, where there is a regular corn market held once a-week, and, within a few miles of the ports of Newburgh and Balmerino, where victual is daily shipped.

Offers in writing may be sent to Edward Bruce, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh; and those that are not accepted of, will be concealed if required.

David Birrel, the present tenant, will shew the farm.

FARM IN FIFE TO LET.

To be LET for 19 years, from Martinmas next,

THE FARM of RAMORNIE MAINS, lying in the parish of Kettle, and county of Fife, as possessed at present by Andrew Walker, containing about 140 acres, exclusive of a sheep park of 103 acres, all well inclosed.

For particulars enquiries may be made at John Forrest at Lawfield, who will shew the farm, or at James Heriot, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

FARMS TO LET,

IN THE COUNTIES OF FORFAR AND FIFE,

For such a number of years as may be agreed upon—entry at Martinmas 1799,

I.—THE MAINS of MELGUND, containing 323 acres or thereby, all inclosed and divided.

II.—MILL and MILL-LANDS of MELGUND, containing 72 acres or thereby.

III.—BALNACAKE, containing 181 acres or thereby.

IV.—BLIBERHILL, containing 136 acres or thereby.

V.—BLIBER, containing 33 acres or thereby—all Scots measure.

The above farms lie in the county of Angus, and parish of Aberlemno. The lands are of good soil, in good heart, and possessed by wealthy and industrious tenants; they are conveniently situate for markets, being in the neighbourhood of Brechin, and Forfar the county-town, where there is plenty of marle.

VI.—The MILL and MILL-LANDS of PITKAIRN and SILVERTOWN, containing 62 acres or thereby.

VII.—MOORSIDE, BRIDGEHILLS, and EASTER CRAIG-MEAD, containing 92 acres or thereby.

VIII—The PENDICLES of LITTLE SPITTLE and LONCHERHEAD. These lands lie in the county of Fife, and parish of Auchterderran.

The mill is well supplied with water, would answer well for a bleachfield, and a tenant might have Moorside and Bridgehills added to the Mill-lands, as they bound with them. The lands are in the immediate neighbourhood of coal and lime, and capable of great improvement, at a moderate distance from Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and other towns on the sea coast, where a ready market is found for the produce.

The farms in the county of Forfar will be shown by William Webster, baron-officer; and the farms in Fife by Thomas Barclay in Lochgelly. Offers in writing to be given in on or before the 1st of August, to Mr Alexander Scott at Lochgelly, factor to the Right Hon. Lord Minto; and offers not accepted shall be kept secret.

FARMS—COUNTY OF DUMFRIES TO LET.

To be LET for such a number of years, as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next, 1800,

THAT Extensive FARM of MOODLAW, or UPPER RAEBURN, lying in the parish of Eskdalemoor, and county of Dumfries. This is one of the most desirable Store Farms to be met with.—Also, The Lands and Farm of YETBYRE, in the parish and county aforesaid. This farm is also of very considerable extent, and of excellent quality. It lies between the waters of Black and White Esk, a small part thereof being on the east side of White Esk—the Farm, which is two miles in length, forming one complete inclosure. There is a considerable quantity of good arable land, which might be much improved at a moderate expence, being within a short distance from Langholm, where there is near access to lime, and to which there is a good road. The stock upon Yetbyre for long sheep, and on Moodlaw or Upper Raeburn for short sheep, has long been esteemed the very best of their kinds, and of the first character amongst dealers. There is a convenient house and offices on Yetbyre, and a most delightful situation.

The herds upon the different farms will shew the grounds.—Application may be made to the proprietor at Lessudden House, Roxburghshire, or to Mr Brown, writer in Melrose.

As the proprietor is willing to sell the lands above described, any person wishing to purchase, may apply as above for every necessary information.

To be SOLD, by private Bargain,

THE LANDS of BARONALD, consisting of above 100 acres, with a mansion-house of seven rooms, offices, gardens, and orchyard. The grounds are inclosed and subdivided with thriving plantations. The situation deemed wholesome and romantic, on the wooded banks of the Mouss, close by its influx into Clyde, within a mile of Lanark, and not much more from the Falls and Cotton works; 32 miles from Edinburgh, and 23 from Glasgow. From the scenery upon and around it, this subject has been reckoned well calculated for a small *Ferme ornee*. Even in its present situation, it has attracted the attention of a late elegant traveller, the Hon. Mrs Murray, in her Guide to the Beauties of Scotland, p. 390, &c.

For particulars apply to Alexander Campbell, Esq. W. S. Park Place, or to the proprietor at Baronald.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE GAME on the estate of PERTH having been much destroyed for some years past, Lord Perth is under the necessity of recalling all permissions hitherto granted to shoot on his estate. From this consideration and the extreme backwardness of the season, Lord Perth has resolved to preserve the Game this year. He therefore trusts a reservation so necessary will not be encroached on.

Poachers and other unqualified persons are positively prohibited from shooting under pain of the strictest prosecution.

ESTATE OF CRAILING—ROXBURGHSHIRE.

THIS well-known, valuable, and compact ESTATE will be exposed to SALE by public roup (unless previously disposed of by private bargain), in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 25th day of November, at six o'clock afternoon; if not then sold, it will afterwards be put up in lots. The present rent is 2127l. 3s. One of the principal farms is now out of lease, and two more will be so in 1800, on which a considerable rise of rent may undoubtedly be expected. The Estate consists of 2196 acres, and there is a very considerable quantity of valuable and thriving wood of various kinds, some of which, particularly near the house, is very old and large.—The lands hold of the Crown, and are of sufficient valuation to afford twelve freehold qualifications; and being situated within three miles of Jedburgh and six of Kelso, possess great convenience for markets, &c. The great post-roads from Kelso to Jedburgh and Hawick run through the middle of the lands. A considerable part of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchaser.

For further particulars application may be made at the proprietor at Crailing House, by Jedburgh, or to Robert Trotter, Esq. writer to the signet, Edinburgh, in whose hands the title-deeds, rental, plan, and measurements may be seen. The gardener at Crailing House will show the lands and boundaries.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain,) within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 12th day of December next, betwixt the hours of two and three in the

THE LANDS and ESTATE of KIRKMICHAEL, with the Village thereof, and certain other Lands and Superiorities within the parish of Kirkmichael, and county of Perth, belonging to William Farquharson, Esq. of Monaltrie.

These lands and superiorities afford a Freehold Qualification in the county of Perth. They are of considerable extent, and capable of great improvement. The rental is about 300l. Sterling per annum, and the teinds are valued and exhausted.

For further particulars application may be made to the proprietor at Balmoral, by Kincardine-Oniel, or to Charles Mackintosh, W. S. who will show the progress of writs, rental, and articles of roup, &c.—Offers for a sale by private bargain will be received by the proprietor, or the said Charles Mackintosh, before the day of roup.

N. B.—The greatest part of the price may, (if agreeable to the purchaser,) remain in his hands for some years.

ESTATE IN CLACKMANANSHIRE

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 5th September next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of SHAW PARK, SAUCHIE, and SHEARDALE, lying in the parishes of Clackmanan, Tilliecoultry, and Dollar.

The house of Shaw Park is elegant and well built, fit for the immediate reception of a large family, with suitable offices of all sorts, kitchen garden, walled and planted with all sorts of fruit trees. The pleasure ground, which has been laid out at great expence, lies in the centre of an extensive domain, richly diversified with wood and water, hill and dale, and subdivided for the purpose of pasture and hay.

The estate consists of nearly 1800 Scots acres, of which about 300 acres are covered with valuable and extensive woods, of all ages and sorts, among which is a quantity of full grown timber, fit for cutting. The estate is almost wholly inclosed and subdivided with excellent hedges and hedge rows.

The present yearly rent is 1095l. 13s. 5½d. but as a considerable part of this rent is drawn from inclosures, let from year to year for pasture, and as many of the leases are near expiring, a great rise may be depended on.

There is upon the estate an almost unexhaustible field of coal within two miles of the port of Alloa, long celebrated, and an established favourite in all the markets, and now at work to great advantage. An extensive iron-work has likewise lately been established on the premises.

The estate affords five Freehold Qualifications in the county, and is upon the whole, one of the most complete and desirable purchases that has been offered to the public.

For further particulars please to apply to Thomas Smith, writer, Argyle Square, Edinburgh.

A considerable part of the price may remain in the puachaser's hands.

LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE,

AND HOUSE IN GEORGE's SQUARE TO SELL.

To be SOLD within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th day of September next, at one o'clock afternoon, in the following Lots:

LOT I. THE LANDS and FARMS of AUCHINGRAY, lying in the parish of Carnwath, and shire of Lanark, as set in tack to and possessed by Thomas Aitken, James Brocket, and James Brown, tenants therein, consisting of 544 Scotch acres, whereof 203 are arable, 45 excellent meadow, and 297 pasture ground. The arable lands and meadow are of a good quality, partly of a free soil, well edapted for green crops of every kind. These three farms lie contiguous, are partly inclosed with stone dykes, lately built, and from the great plenty of free stone in the lands, the whole may be inclosed at little expence. There is plenty of lime stone in the grounds, also coal, although this last has not been hitherto wrought.

There is just now building upon the west farm a commodious dwelling-house and set of farm offices. The lands lie twenty-one miles west of Edinburgh, three from the iron works of Cleugh, and six from Carnwath. The lands hold of Mr Lockhart of Carnwath, and the present free rent is only 120l. Sterling, the tenants paying all public burdens; but at the expiry of the leases, it is expected they will give double the present rent.—If this lot does not sell in whole, it will be exposed in two lots, one consisting of the West Farm, possessed by Thomas Aitken, and the other of the two Farms possessed by James Brocket and James Brown.

LOT II. The FARM of FALLSIDE, lying in the parish of Robertland, and shire of Lanark, as set to and presently possessed by James Aitken, at the yearly rent of 160l. Sterling, consisting of 971 acres, of which 148 are arable, 22 meadow, and the rest pasture ground. The greatest part of the arable land on this farm is well adapted for turnip husbandry. On the east side, a little off the march, are extensive lime works, where lime can always be got at a reasonable rate, and coal at a small distance. There is a substantial dwelling-house and farm offices just now building on the lands.

LOT III. The FARM of HILLEND and SMELLGILLS lying in the parish of Robertland, and shire of Lanark, as presently set in tack to and possessed by John Carmichael, at the yearly rent of 97l. Sterling. The lands in this lot consist of 894 acres, of which 180 are arable, and the rest excellent pasture grounds. The farm of Hiliend is beautifully situated on the banks of the Clyde; the great road from Edinburgh to Leadhills passes immediately to the south of this lot, and the post road from Glasgow to Carlisle within less than a mile.

The lands in lots 2d and 3d hold feu of Lord Douglas.

LOT IV. The SUPERIORITY of the LANDS of MIDDLEHOUSE, and the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage of the same, lying in the parish of Carluke, and shire of Lanark, as held in feu by Alexander and William Glens, merchants in Glasgow, at the yearly feu-duty of 70l. besides all public burdens

LOT V. The SUPERIORITY of the Ten Shillings Land of the LANDS and VILLAGE of ZUILSHIELDS, and of the Two Merk Land of KINCADZLOW, and Pertinents thereto belonging, with the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage of the said lands, lying within the barony of Lee, parish of Carluke, and sheriffdom of Lanark, as held in feu by the said Alexander Glen, at the yearly duty of 60l. Sterling, besides all public burdens.

LOT VI. That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Coach-house, Stable, Back Court, and Pertinents, in George's Square, Edinburgh, which belonged to and last possessed by the late Lord Justice Clerk.—The purchaser of this lot can have immediate access thereto.

The lands in lot 1st will be shewn by the tenants; those of lot 2d and 3d by James Cock at Hardington; and the title-deeds, tacks, rentals, and plan, will be seen in the hands of James Marshall, writer to the signet; to whom, or to Thomas Smith, writer, Argyle Square, Edinburgh, or John Lamb, writer in Lanark, application may be made for further particulars.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 17th day of July curt. betwixt the hours of six and seven in the evening,

THE LANDS AND BARONY OF CHESTERHALL, with the tiends and pertinents thereof, lying in the parish of Cranston and county of Edinburgh.—The present rent, putting a moderate value on about 73 acres of rich inclosed ground in the Proprietor's possession, is 1207l. 7s. Sterling.

The coal in the estate is valuable. A level has been driven to it at the expence of Two Thousand Pounds Sterling, by which about 100 acres will be now level free. The seam presently working is four feet four inches deep, of an excellent quality, for which there is a great demand; and, as there is no going coal farther south at present on this side the Tweed, it may be wrought to much advantage, or let at a considerable rent. There seems also to be coal throughout the whole of the estate, as the crop of it appears in several places.—The coal will either be retained, or sold along with the estate, as may be most agreeable to purchasers.

The Mansion House has been lately put into repair, and is fit for the accommodation of a genteel family; and there are good Offices, some of which are newly built, consisting of a coach-house, stables with nine stalls, pidgeon house, barn, byre, &c.—The garden, which consists of about two acres, is surrounded with a stone wall above 12 feet high, and well stocked with fruit trees and shrubs of the best kinds. On all these no value is put in the rental; but, if let to a tenant, the rent would be more than sufficient to answer the minister's stipend, and other public burdens.

There are besides about 40 acres of growing timber upon the estate, which has been valued at L. 2700, consisting of Oak, Ash, Elm, Plane, Beech, Larix, and Scots Fir; in particular, a beautiful Den of Wood, many of the Oaks and Ashes in which are from 40 to 50 feet high, and fit for cutting.

In one of the inclosures near Edgehead is an inexhaustible Sand Pit or Quarry. The sand is of a yellow colour, quite pure, and might be sold in Edinburgh or Leith to a considerable advantage. There is also a Lime Quarry in the immediate neighbourhood, on which the Proprietor and Tenants have a perpetual servitude.

The Estate, which is pleasantly situated, is all inclosed and subdivided by hedges and dikes, and is dry and well sheltered. The soil is well known to be, in general, of a superior quality, and particularly adapted for turnip husbandry.—The lands are only nine measured miles from the toll-bar at Edinburgh, about the same distance from Haddington, and 3½ miles from Dalkeith, where there are excellent markets for all sorts of grain and butcher meat; and the great high road from Edinburgh to London, by Blackshiels, runs through the lands.

The Estate abounds with game; and the Tyne, which is its boundary for above a mile, is a good trouting river; so that a more desirable purchase seldom occurs.

The lands hold of the Crown; and being valued in the Cess-books at 812l. Scots, afford two Freehold Qualifications in the county.

The Title-Deeds, with a Rental, and Plan, may be seen in the hands of James Walker, W. S. George Street; to whom, or to the Proprietor at Chesterhall, intending purchasers may apply.

James Gray in Cranston will shew the Lands and Coal.

TO BE SOLD,

By public roup, in the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow, upon the 14th August next, between two and four o'clock afternoon,

THE Twenty Shilling Land of WESTER HOUSE, Thirteen Shilling Four Penny Land of BOGSIDE, and Twenty Shilling Land of Campflat, called EASTER HOUSE, with about twenty acres of that other Twenty Shilling Land of Campflat, called AIKENSTON or NETTLES-BED.

And also, the Land of GARTWHAT, part of the Lands of Hole, and Lands of RUNBEES, part of the Lands of Haining, measuring about twenty-seven acres, which three last parcels are now blended and inclosed with the lands of Easter-house.

All the above Lands hold of the Crown, except Gartwhat and Runbees, which hold of a subject, without paying any composition at entry; and the teinds of the whole are valued several years ago.

These lands lie in the parish of Old Monkland, are mostly out of lease; of those that are set the leases expire at Martinmas 1800 or 1801.

The Monkland canal runs through the above lands. They are full of coals, which may be wrought to great advantage by means of the easy conveyance of water carriage. Those parts of the lands which adjoin the canal may be feued out to great advantage, and other parts are well suited for bleachfields.

There is a good mansion-house, &c. on the estate, fit for the accommodation of a large family.

Such as are desirous to purchase by private sale the whole or part of the above lands, may apply to John Robertson, merchant, Dunlop-street, Glasgow.

N. B. L.5000 of the price will probably be allowed to remain secured on the lands.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

THE ESTATE of GLENFEOCHAN, will be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 13th day of November 1799, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon.

This Estate is worthy the attention of a Gentleman wishing to procure a pleasant and comfortable residence in the Highlands of Scotland, as few, if any, are to be met with, possessed of equal advantages both natural and acquired. It is pleasantly situated on Lochfeochan, an arm of the sea, near to the port of Oban, in the beautiful country of Lorne. The soil is excellent, and the Farms in general extensive.

The Mansion-house is neat, and fit for the accommodation of a genteel family.

The Court of Offices is newly built, and in very complete order. There is an excellent Garden and Orchard, stocked with choice fruit trees, and the garden wall, gardener's house, &c. in good order.

The Woods and Plantations are very extensive, containing a variety of trees, and are valued by a Wood Valuator at the sum of 2,280l. 9s. 3d. Sterling.

The Water of Feochan affords abundance of trout, and there is a Salmon Fishing, and the greatest variety of sea fish.—The Muirs are the best in the country for Game.

The free rent of this Estate is about 450l. Sterling; the particulars of which, with a plan, measurement, and schemed rent of the lands, and valuation of the woods, with the title deeds and leases can be seen by applying to Mr Keith, accountant, or Mr Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, either of whom will give every other information desired, and will receive private offers betwixt and the day of sale.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within Johns Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th of September, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE Estate of GREENWELLS, including the lands of CHESTERHALL, and HAYFIELD, lying all contiguous within the parishes of Melrose and Boden, and county of Roxburgh.

The estate consists of about 900 English acres, of which upwards of 500 are arable; and there are 300 of excellent sheep pasture, and near 100 of very thriving plantation.

The whole has been several years in the hands of the proprietor, who improved it at a great expence: It is mostly inclosed with thriving hedges; has been limed, marled, and properly drained, and is in every respect in very high order.—There is a plantation of above seventy acres of Scotch firs, about 25 years old, and very thriving, and a belt of trees of various sorts is carried round a considerable part of the estate; besides which, there is a garden and orchard, and a good deal of ornamented planting in a glen, and round the house.

Greenwells is very desirably situated, only two miles from Melrose, and about ten from Jedburgh and Kelso, all good market towns, and a turnpike road from Edinburgh to Newcastle passes close by it.

A House fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family is just built upon this estate, and very completely finished in every respect. The offices both for the accommodation of the farm and of a family, (including coach house and stables) are ample and convenient, and all built within these few years in a most substantial manner.

Greenwells is a very eligible residence for a sportsman, being in the midst of a famous fox-hunting country, and which abounds with all kinds of game; and the Tweed, which is within a short walk, affords as fine rod-fishing as can be found in the island.

Persons wishing to be informed of further particulars, will apply to Robert Trotter, Esq. W. S. Edinr. and David Murray overseer at Greenwells will shew the grounds and plans of the estate.

INCOME ACT.

CITY & ROYALTY OF EDINBURGH INCOME TAX OFFICE, No. 7. SOUTH BRIDGE STREET, 24th June 1799

THE ASSESSOR having completed the delivery of the Notices in terms of the Act of Parliament, to the Householders within the City and Royalty of Edinburgh, the Commissioners will give attendance at this Office, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 12 o'clock noon, to 3 o'clock afternoon, till further notice, for carrying the purposes of the Act into execution.

Being informed that sundry persons, founding upon a mistaken idea, have supposed that from the amount of their income, they are intitled to deduct the rent of their dwelling-house, and maintenance of their family, holding the overplus to be the sum liable in assessment, the Commissioners find it necessary to give notice, that no such deductions are allowed by the Act of Parliament, and that such persons as have already made the return of their income, formed upon these erroneous principles, may have it in their power to correct the mistake, they are desired to call at this Office, during the hours of the Commissioners attendance.

The Commissioners further beg leave to call the attention of persons liable in the income tax, to the following particulars, with respect to which, there is reason to believe, that a misrepresentation has taken place.

1st, With regard to the Assessed Taxes, it is only the single rate, or annual duty, that was paid before the late act of the 38th of his Majesty, commonly called the Aid and Contribution Act, that is allowed to be deducted from the amount of income, and not the triple assessment.

2d, That the sum paid last year as a Voluntary Contribution for carrying on the war, is not to be deducted from the income of the person who contributed the same.

3d, That the expence of children at public Schools, or Universities, or boarded with private Teachers, is not a deduction warranted by law, these children being considered as forming a part of the family, and no other allowance is to be given for them, than the rate of per centage upon the sum to be assessed, according to the number of children, as fixed by the act.

The Commissioners of the County, having published in the different newspapers, the particular deductions allowed in the act, it is necessary that every person peruse and consider the same before returning the statement of income, agreeable to one or other of the forms in the notice delivered by the assessor.

By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN GRAY, Clerk.

LINLITHGOW COUNTY MILITIA.

Linlithgow, 11th July 1799.

AT an Adjourned General Meeting of Lieutenancy of the County of Linlithgow, held here this day, JOHN DUNLOP, Esq. of Rosebank, one of the Deputy Lieutenants, Preses,

The persons following were this day drawn in ballot to serve as Militiamen to supply the deficiencies arising from the non-compearance and desertion of the persons formerly advertised, viz.

Borrowstounness—James Shepherd, blacksmith, drawn in room of Thomas Dawson, who never appeared.

Garriden—Grieve Drummond, coallier, drawn in room of James Robertson, alias Roebuck, who never appeared.

William Allan, farmer, drawn in room of John Marshall, who never appeared.

Robert Nicol, servant, drawn in room of James Fraier, who was found unfit for service.

Kirkliston—John Mason, servant at Lambsmill, drawn in room of James Kelly, who appeared, was enrolled, and qualified to serve as a substitute for David Law, but who afterwards deserted, and has been absent from the regiment for many months.

And the Meeting appoint the five named persons this day drawn in ballot, as above-mentioned, viz. James Shepherd, Grieve Drummond, William Allan, Robert Nicol, and John Mason, to attend a meeting to be held at Linlithgow, in the Town House there, upon Friday the 19th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to be sworn and enrolled in terms of law; certifying those who fail, that they will be apprehended, imprisoned, and punished as deserters.

(Signed) JOHN DUNLOP, Preſs.
JA. TAYLOR, Clk.

To be SOLD by auction on Wednesday the 17th curt. in that Large Lodging, No. 34, George's Square,

THE WHOLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE that belonged to the late Mrs Elliot of Greenwells, consisting of Dining and Drawing-room Furniture, large handsome Mirror Glasses, Mahogany joining Tables, handsome Carron and other Grates, four posted mahogany Bed Steads and Side Boards, excellent Down and Feather Beds, Scots and Wilton Carpets, Scots and English Blankets, a large assortment of Tea and Table China, and Crystal Ware. A Kitchen Jack, with a variety of Kitchen Furniture.

The Whole Furniture is in excellent order, and may be viewed on Tuesday preceding the sale.—The Sale to begin each day at 11 o'clock.

JOHN and J. PATERSONS, Auctioneers.

N. B.—There is also a POST CHAISE to be sold by roup, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday the 18th curt. at Mrs Elliot's house.

SALE OF ESTATE,

IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

There is to be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mr Hunter, vintner in Forfar, on Friday the 26th day of July curt. between one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE ESTATE of KINNETTLES, in the county of Forfar, situated in the most beautiful part of Strathmore, and consisting of about 370 Scots acres.

There are a large and commodious house and household offices on the estate, lately and most substantially built, and in the best repair—also a complete set of farm offices.

The garden is of a most excellent soil, having a fine exposure, and there are some plantations of hard wood thriving uncommonly well. A purchaser may have access at Martinmas next to the house and household offices, and to 114 acres in the occupation of the proprietor, with the farm offices; and a freehold qualification to vote for a Member of Parliament will be sold along with the estate, if desired.

The teinds were valued in the 1771.

Those desirous of more particular information, or to treat by private bargain before the day of sale, may apply to Alexander Bower, Esq. of Kincaldrum, the proprietor, at Kinnettles, by Dundee, or to Mess. Fothringham and Pearson, writers to the signet, in whose hands the title-deeds are.

THE GENUINE DISTINGUISHED FROM COUNTERFEITS.

By the King's Patent.

MR R. JOHNSTON, Apothecary, No. 25. Greek Street, Soho, aware of the depredations made on every Public Medicine of established repute and extensive sale, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has obtained the King's Patent for his invention, not to *recommend* but to *distinguish* WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE of MUSTARD from spurious imitations.

Five years have now elapsed since Mr Johnston first made known to the world this very extraordinary Medicine. During this short period its efficacy has been so clearly demonstrated that its sale has infinitely exceeded any former example. Comparatively, there are few families which have not either heard of or experienced its beneficial effects; and with heartfelt satisfaction he has the happiness to declare WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE of MUSTARD has cured more persons afflicted with *Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Complaints of the Stomach* and other *Painful Maladies*, than all the medicines ever before made public. It has obtained the approbation of many eminent men of the Faculty, and honoured with the unsolicited support and recommendation of the first families in the kingdom.

As the bottles, boxes, labels, and bills of direction of this original medicine are closely copied, and the words "By Royal Authority," artfully substituted for the words "By the King's Patent," it may elude common observation: Mr Johnston therefore recommends the afflicted to be particular in the purchase.

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, is prepared and sold, in Pills and in a fluid state, at 2s. 9d. each box or bottle, by the Inventor, R. Johnston, apothecary and chemist, No. 25. Greek Street, Soho, London. It is distinguished from counterfeits "By the King's Patent," and the signature "R. Johnston," in his own hand-writing, on each label; sold also by his appointment, by ANDREW SMITH, No. 38. North Bridge, Husband, Elder, and Co. R. Scott, apothecary, Wm. Raeburn, and T. Spence, Edinburgh; Phorson, Berwick; Allan, Dundee; Inglis and Dixson, Dumfries; M'Intosh & Co. Inverness; Craigie, Montrose; Cave, Banff; Mitchell, Aberdeen; Mennons and M'Donald, Glasgow.

CHILBLAINS.

N. B. The Fluid Essence immediately allays their tormenting itching, and will assuredly prevent them from breaking, even when turned quite black; and if used according to the directions, will absolutely cure them by three or four applications.